CHAPTER X—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(i) Education.

1054. The year witnessed further strides in the field of education and there was an all round increase in different grades of institutions. On 31st March 1952, there were 13,888 (13,872) Public and Private Institutions with a total enrolment of 927,133 (919,320) pupils.

Management	Boys' Schools		Girls' Schools	
	No. of Schools	Strength	No. of Schools	Strength
Central Government ...	2	311	...	...
State Government ...	9,155	6,53,850	667	81,645
District Board ..	42	3,762	...	...
Municipal ...	68	22,388	3	926
Aided ...	*3,800	1,36,244	89	22,402
Un-aided ...	45	4,243	4	539
Unrecognised ...	13	873	...	...
Grand Total ...	13,125	8,21,621	763	1,05,512

*NOTE.—Includes the literacy classes conducted by the Mysore State Adult Education Council and the decrease in the total mainly was due to the fall in the number and strength of literacy classes from 2,396 to 2,093 and from 47,095 to 42,179, respectively.

1055. The unrecognised institutions being hitherto shown as villages indigenous schools are indicated as unrecognised schools.

Percentage.

1056. The percentage of pupils under instruction in all the Public Institutions excluding literacy classes to the total estimated population of school-going age of 2,267,920 was 39·02 (38·46), 52·91 (52·23) for boys and 24·32 (23·89) for girls. On an average, there was one school for an area of 2·50 (2·57) square miles and for every 784 (790) persons.

High Schools

1057. The number of High Schools increased from 209 to 217 including two unrecognised schools started in the latter part of the year and their total strength from 62,484

to 65,730. One Government High School was opened during the year. The District Boards in the State opened more high schools during the year under their management bringing the total number of District Board Schools to 42.

1058. Additional centres for the S.S.L.C. Examination of March 1952 were sanctioned with a view to affording greater facilities to the students appearing for the examination.

Middle Schools.

1059. There were 703 Middle Schools with an enrolment of 133,457 pupils as against 711 with a strength of 133,771. The fall in the number of Middle Schools was due to the deletion of Higher Elementary Schools of Civil Area from pucca schools and inclusion under New Type Middle Schools.

1060. The scheme of sanctioning of New Type Middle Schools with a view to providing Middle School Education in rural parts was being continued and the number of New Type Middle Schools in the State during the year increased from 584 with a strength of 99,227 pupils (with 38,984 pupils in Middle School classes and 61,243 pupils in Primary classes of these schools) to 669 Schools with a total strength of 115,905 pupils (45,969 in Middle School classes and 69,936 in Primary classes). On an average, there were 68 pupils studying in Middle School classes of every New Type Middle School, when there were 189 pupils for every pucca Middle School. The number of pupils studying in Middle School sections of New Type Middle Schools formed 24·89 per cent of the total number of pupils of 1,84,713 in all Middle School classes.

1061. The average daily attendance of pupils in all public institutions was 748,445 including literacy classes or 80·80 per cent as against 816,780 or 82·4 per cent of the number on rolls.

Primary Education.

1062. The expansion of Primary Education in the State by opening additional schools in rural areas was continued and 228 schools excluding 25 for urban areas were sanctioned during the year.

1063. The number of Primary Schools including New Type Middle Schools in the State increased from 10,184 schools with an enrolment of 6,35,206 including 213,648 girls to 10,474 schools with a total enrolment of 639,635 pupils inclusive of 216,693 girls.

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Adult Education.

1064. The Mysore State Adult Education Council continued its activities by conducting 2,093 (2,396) literacy classes during the year. The total number of persons under instruction was 42,179 as against 47,095 in the previous year. The number of persons made literate was 30,339 (35,931). The number of new libraries started during the year was 85. The annual Government grant to the Council continued to be Rs. 5 lakhs.

Depressed Classes.

1065. The number of separate institutions for the education of Depressed Class students decreased from 465 to 441 during the year, and their strength also decreased from 17,687 to 17,436, of whom 7,260 were boys and 3,157 were girls of Depressed Classes as against 7,538 boys and 3,175 girls during the previous year. But the number of Depressed Class pupils studying in general schools showed an increase during the year. The decrease in the number of institutions was due to the closure of private schools and the free admission of students of these communities in general schools. There were 82,378 pupils (60,607 boys and 21,771 girls) in general schools making on the whole a total of 92,795 pupils (67,867 boys and 24,928 girls) as against 79,725 (60,567 boys and 19,158 girls) pupils of the Depressed Classes in the previous year in all the institutions.

Muslim Education.

1066. The number of separate institutions for the education of Muslim boys and girls increased from 1,229 to 1,276 and the enrolment from 75,078 (40,666 boys and 34,412 girls) to 82,426 (44,859 boys and 37,567 girls).

Education for Women.

1067. The number of separate institutions for the education of women increased from 743 (exclusive of 270 literacy classes) with an enrolment of 104,524 including 4,211 boys to 763 schools with a strength of 105,512 pupils including 4,509 boys. The increase in the number of institutions was due to the opening of fresh schools in deserving places. There was a small increases in the number of institutions, while the strength increased by 4,272 pupils. In addition, 166,760 girls were studying in boys' schools and 272 in unrecognised schools making a total of 268,035 girls under instruction in the State as against 266,576 in the previous year, forming 28·91 per cent of the total number of pupils attending all types of educational institutions. The increase in the number of girls under instruction over the previous year was 1,499.

1068. The results at the S.S.L.C. Middle School and Upper Primary and other Examinations in respect of girl candidates were as follows :—

Sl. No.	Kind of Examination	Number		Percentage
		Examined	Passed	
1	S.S.L.C. ...	2,820	1,796	63·69
2	Middle Schools ...	6,625	4,190	63·24
3	Upper Primary ...	616	283	45·94
4	Samskritha Examination ...	82	55	67·08
5	Commercial Examination ...	178	68	38·20
6	Teacher-training Examination	166	163	98·20

1069. The distribution of scholarships were as follows :— Scholarships.

Backward communities (excluding Muslims) Rs. 2,11,570, Depressed Classes Rs. 76,995, Muslims Rs. 8,100, General Rs. 31,000, Merit Rs. 1,080, Special Rs. 2,500, Samskritha Education Rs. 16,561, Military Rs. 33,145, Girls Rs. 19,825 and Rs. 4,500 for Malnad Scholarships and Rs. 3,546 for other Scholarships and Rs. 4,450 for studies outside Mysore and Rs. 1,35,578 for stipends, etc., in Training Institutions. A sum of Rs. 2,03,960 was also provided for Foreign Scholarships.

1070. The number of pupils receiving scholarships was 3,902 in High Schools and 3,523 in Middle Schools. In addition, 10,613 pupils including all Scholarship holders enjoyed full fee concession in the High Schools of the State.

1071. The total strength of the movement under the various branches of Scouting on 31st March 1952 was 36,112 (45,680). Bharat Scouts and Guides.

1072. An important landmark in the History of Scouting was the merger of the Boys Scouts Association and the Hindustan Scout Association under the name of the "Bharat Scouts and Guides", while the Girl Guides Association merged with the Bharat Scouts and Guides on 15th August 1951. Four Scouters attended the 7th World Jambooree held in Austria in August 1951.